The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864. Established 1846

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞We are much pleased to receive the following from the author:

Written for the Whig.

MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

We love to dwell in memory upon the scenes of youthful life, when sunshine hope shone brilliant from her glittering dews. We dwell with rapture on our childish sport, and sacred hours of joy, which we wished could have always remained, and all things remembered is one constant source of joy; but it is a far more beautiful principle in our nature that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness or affectionate feeling, the "Memory of the Dead" comes over us most powerfully and irresistably.

It would seem almost as though our finer thoughts and sympathies were charms in virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold some vague intercourse with the spirits of those whom we loved in life.—We cherish most dearly the little mound raised in some neighboring church yard which conceals in its cold embrace the remains of one whom we held dearest in our hearts.

We are constrained to drop a silent tear on the cold unfeeling earth, and then a thousand fond remembrances of that departed one, rush upon our minds.

Is it a mother? Oh! the thought too deep for utterance, the guardian of our childhood hours, our dearest earthly friend, who watched our infant tottering steps, and as we grew older how her heart throbbed when she saw the allurements to vice artfully arrayed before her darling child to draw him from the path of right;—then it was, that in the agony of her soul she raised her eyes to heaven and breathed a prayer to Him who feeds the lambs and bears them in his arms.

And now she is gone, no: her spirit lives—it lives with God. And oh! perhaps she guards me too, and still, perhaps she sees my erring steps; and will she frown? Yes; but her frown is love, and she desires to keep us in the right way, that we may at last be brought to her, and be made partakers of her joy.

Was she a sister? one whose fairy step, and angel form, were always greeted, to whom you always told your ills, you think of all your childish sports, your joys, and sorrows, of your little quarrels which were soon mended and all forgotten.

But hope with starry brow points above, where she is living brighter, more beautiful, freed from care and sorrow, and then you are glad because she is no longer an inhabitant of this world, but a dweller in the sweet spirit land, a companion now of angels.

And then do we never feel a thrill of delight, in calling to remembrance the true heroes of the world? Are our minds never borne away through the cycles of ages past, until we find ourselves in the garden of Eden, conversing with the heavenly pair, before the hated serpent beguiled our mother Eve? Are there not glorious remembrances centered here?—When all unconscious of the ill that should befal the world, they wandered forth amid the gentle foliage, to enjoy the cool breeze, and converse with their angel guardians; but then alas! these time are gone.

But in advancing up the scale of time we are brought in mind of many noble men who hold a place in our memory, though no sepulchral stone marks their resting place, yet the mind delights to wander back among the hills and plains which graced their deeds.

We are brought to consider the scenes of Judeas land, the plains of Gallilee, and Olive Mt., for what? What makes the garden of Gethsemane dear to our recollections?

Because that there a glorious one endured an agony in love for us.

Why do we imagine an awful grandeur thrown around Mt. Cavalry? Because it was there was heard a groan that caused the rocks to rend and the hoary earth to tremble;" it was there that glorious head was wet with dew, and shining locks with drops of the night"—and all for what? That we might live. And are these not dear remembrances?

Oh! how often and how long may those bright angels hover round us, waiting for the spell of these sweet thoughts, which are so seldom uttered and so soon forgotten.

LUELLA NORRIS.

March 2, 1864.

The End of Slavery.

When the end of slavery, as the probable result of the war, was first announced, our Democratic friends were shocked beyond measure; and even our Republican friends stood aghast and scarcely dared to utter the startling idea above a whisper.—But such has been the progress of popular sentiment on this subject, as developed in the march of events and the stern necessities of the times, that all parties, all departments of the Government, all classes of society, and the South itself, are rapidly drifting in that direction.

The institution of slavery is so intimately connected with the *cause*, the *motives*, and the *power* of the rebellion, that it is impossible to crush the one without dealing a death blow to the other. It matters not whether we take an ultra or conservative course—either the partial or total, immediate emancipation of slavery, will be a prominent feature in the final denouement of the mighty panorama that is now passing before the civilized world.

The pur-blind partizan who is still pleading for the preservation of the evil—anxious for a miserable patch-work of peace by a compromise between freedom and slavery, is rapidly droping in the rear of public sentiment, and is left behind to grope among the shadows of the past. The system of slavery has already suffered beyond recovery, and only the speedy and entire submission of the rebels can secure for the waning institution a precarious existence under the Constitution.

The rapid advance of popular sentiment, not only in the North but in the very heart of the rebellious States, clearly foreshadows the final extinction of slavery.—The rebellion once crushed out, and the *cause* of all our trouble wiped away, our Government will rise from the contest, embodying all the elements of self-preservation and prepared to enter on a new and permanent career of happiness, honor and glory.

The Democratic party must, in that event, necessarily seek a reconstruction on some other basis. The Abolitionists of the North and the Fire-eaters of the South, as political organizations, would die of inanition; and the Republican party—founded on the non-extension of slavery—has already found its mission accomplished.

New parties, founded on future questions of National policy, would soon arise; but a complete harmony among all the institutions of the country, would forever preserve sections or parties from a dangerous collision.

McClellan's Griefs.

The Green Bay (Wisconsin) Democrat, an unquestioned democratic paper, in an article on this subject, takes a view which will strike people of common sense as remarkbly apropos to this officer, whose publication in a war report of abusive letters of the Secretary of War, and ill-timed and injudicious advice on political matters to the President, is without parallel in our history. The public however by this time is satisfied that no man in the war can play polititian as well as General—or if he does, no matter what force he may have at command, he will accomplish nothing. Read what that paper says, compare the course of Hooker, Burnsides, McDowell, Rosencrans, Foster and others, with that of McClellan, and judge for yourselves whether the latter is pursuing the right path:

"What matters it here, in this time of peril, whether McClellan's or somebody else's plans and theories, in 1862, were better? It is precisely of as much consequence as the question of Grouchy's fidelity at Waterloo. It is a matter with which history has to deal—not we here in the trenches, resisting an assault upon the life of a nation.

"Suppose McClellan to have been badly treated. Shall the earth and the sun stand still untill he is attended to? Give him a court-martial, or a committee of inquiry, if he wants it; shoot him or Stanton, whichever is found to be in fault; do anything in reason that he wants done, but let us go on, meanwhile, with more pressing and important matters.

"Joe Hooker had as good a right to growl and grumble and humph himself up. Did he do it. Go and ask him, down there in Tennessee, good naturdly smoking his cigar under the shadow of Lookout Mountain. John Pope, as brave a fighting man as ever lived, never had the hundredth part of the time, the favor, the patient waiting which was given McClellan to do something with the Army of the Potomac. Did he fall back, glum and cross, and demand that nothing should be done untill he was avenged?

"He came from the command of a great army to a mere Indian border war as gaily as though it were a holliday excursion. Burnsides did not cope with Longstreet at Fredericksburg, and was summarily sent away; but he sought no trial, and gave him hard knocks at Knoxville. McDowell, the earliest victim of ill-luck has been vainly urging ever since, not the endorsement of his plans at Bull Run, but a command to lead once more at the rebel army. Rosecrans, the beloved of all, who was blown out after the battle of Chickamauga as you would blow out a penny candle, referred to the druggist instead of the Government, about the opium question. Even Scott, the greatest general living, who was set aside gently but fiimly-takes his morning walks in the Fifth avenue, and if he doesn't encourage, he doesn't discourage the attempts we are making to save the country.

"Up to the advent of Meade, every General who has had command of the Army of the Potomac has been relieved from it under circumstances which they probably did not regard as flattering. But of them all there has been only one who has undertaken to inflict his wrongs—if they were wrongs—upon the country. That one was George B. McClellan. He asks the country to take notice that not only the military plans, but his ideas as to the politics of the war, are different to those which have been pursued. He publishes old letters to the President. He charges Stanton, the existing Secretary of War, with having connived at his defeat and the destruction of the army. He advocates the election of a man to the Governorship of Pennsylvania who declares that the draft is unconstitutional. And he permits himself to be named as a Presidential candidate by Fernanda Wood, the Vallandighams, and all other dead weights hanging on this war. It is one of the fatalities which seems to attend that class of politicians, that they are making a candidate of that kind. So long as they keep control of the Democratic party so long will it be defeated."

Starting Early Potatoes.

A crop of potatoes ready for the table early in June, may be secured without great trouble. If seed potatoes are brought into a warm room about the first of March, the eyes will start rapidly, the nourishmet in the tubers will sustain them for two or three weeks, by which time they are usualy planted out in some favorable spot. Of course, care must be taken in planting out to not break the sprouts. Or the tubers may be planted in a hot-bed of moderate temperature, about the middle of the month. Cut them in halves, lay them flat side down, as thick as they can be placed, and cover with about two inches of earth. They may be transplanted when two or three inches high. They should be removed carefully, separating the roots with as little injury as possible. They will not be likely to yield a full crop under this treatment, and may therefore be planted more closely, say in drills thirty inches apart, and twelve inches apart in the drills. Another method is to put pieces of potatoe in squares of turf, set them close together in a warm place where they can be watered readily. On cold nights protect them with straw. When large enough they can be set out, turf and all, without disturbing the roots. This might not pay on a large scale, but enough may thus be brought forward for a family supply, the main crop is matured enough to draw upon.—*American Agriculturist.*

☞Gen. Butler has started free schools, on the Massachusetts plan, at Fortress Monroe and Norfolk.

☞Michigan has filled her quota under all the calls for troops, and has a surplus of over seven hundred.

☞Another keeper has been partially eaten by the lions in the menagerie in London.

☞Gen. Grant has participated in twenty-one battles. A glorious record for the hero!

COL. STREIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

His Address before the Indiana Club.

Col. Streight, the gallant Indianian, who recently made his escape from the rebel bastile in Richmond (Libby Prison) was the recipient of a hearty welcome on Monday night, at the National Union League Rooms, Washington city. Among the large audience, which comprised the intelligent and fashionable people of this city, were numerous ladies, whose patriotic sympathies could not be restrained from extending a gallant soldier a hearty welcome.

A few moments before eight o'clock, Col. Streight, accompanied by Brigadier-General Milroy, and other Indianians, arrived at the rooms. As soon as it was apparent that Col. Streight had arrived, the audience gave three hearty cheers. As soon as the Colonel reached the speaker's rostrum he was introduced to the audience. In his address (the following is a very brief synopsis) he said:

If his audience had assembled to hear a speech he feared they would be disappointed. It ought not to be expected that an individual who has been shut out from the world for ten months, and during that time subject to deprivations and sufferings unparalleled in the world's history, or the history of the war, could furnish his audience with an intellectual treat.

The time for talking is past; the time for action has arrived. The soldier ought not to be a man of a great many words; his sphere is one of action; he was induced to believe that it was otherwise with the people at home; they did a great deal of talking, but displayed comparatively little action with the labor to be peformed.—The army had done some work and expected to do more, and he advised the people at home in future to talk less and work more, and this course would inspire the soldiers to new deeds and fields of victory

The rebel teritory is devastated and barren; the people are ragged and their countenances careworn; misery is apparent on every side. In the face of the immense sacrifice of the people of the South in this war, I would inquire what are the people doing here? When we see the rebels making such gigantic efforts to destroy the best Government on earth, what are the loyal people of the North doing to preserve it? Little, comparatively little! Our army had been recruited to 1,300,000. This was right, and spoke well for the bone and sinew of the country, but yet there was a portion of the people left at home who were continually picking flaws in the administration of our Government, and in a way not compatible wtih the name of good citizens of the nation. The audience might ask him if the condition of the rebels is so bad as he represented, why do they continue the struggle?

In answer he would say their last straw, their last hope is not in foreign intervention; that they have given up long ago; nor in whipping our army five to one, as they said they would before the war; but it is in the hope held out by the disloyal papers of the North that the constitutional party (?) of the North, Copperheads, would elect a candidate in the next Presidential campaign, and when that party got in power it would acknowledge a slave confederacy. The constitutional party, the Democrats, have always insisted that the war is being conducted on wrong principles, and yet they have never suggested how it should be carried on with vigor enough to meet the requirements of its gigantic proportions.

To the Southern sympathizers at the North, he would say their Southern friends expected them to overthrow the dominant party? You have proposed it, and now it is their only hope; were that hope dispelled the rebellion would be short lived. He would assure the Constitutional (?) men of the North that the apprehension of the negro becoming their equal was illusory. Though every negro was free to-day, they never could become the equal of the white race; but that was no reason why they should be slaves. If the rebels got their independence they could not stand. The first thing they would ask of the North would be a loan to keep their Government machinery in motion. The South brought the war on themselves, and they ought to bear its burdens. To the people of the North, who are anxious and willing to compromise this matter with the South, he would ask them who they want to compromise with? There is no people in the lines of the rebels that talk of or desire compromise. Of the hundreds he conversed with in Richmond, not one spoke of compromise. But he did not believe that the Northern compromisers were sincere; they only used the word to accomplish a political trick and impair the strength of the Government. The sympathizers of the North call the rebels their "Southern brethren." He thanked God they were not his brethren; nor were they the friends of humanity; they had descended to the level of fiends and barbarians.

He believed half of the rebel army would leave its ranks to-day could they do so with honor. They are bound together by an excellent system of discipline, and those who know the effect of discipline, know how an army is held together by this means. Davis and the higher officers of the rebel army cannot well withdraw from the position, and their prestige and habits are in their favor, which by their frequent speeches and free addresses appealing to the patriotism of the army, gives it a cohesion not easily broken. What we have got to do, and our only hope to finish this war, is to whip the rebels soundly, whenever and wherever found, and, if necessary to whip the ground they were last seen on.

The only way to make rebels tired of war was not to talk of compromise, but to fight them into a desire for peace. He thought the people of the North employed their minds too much in abstract questions as to what they would do with the Southern States after they had whipped them back into the Union. He thought we should first whip them, and these supplementary matters would receive proper attention. The rebels are afraid of a long war; they know they cannot command the resources for such an event; this is a war of resources, and when he told them when they began to interrogate him whether the people of the North would submit to it. An affirmative answer always seemed to depress them. He had learned, in regard to the late rebel conscription of old and young, that the rebel army would not receive over fifteen thousand men, and of this number nearly half had paid commutation money or furnished substitutes under previous calls, and under the present law they were subjects of the most tyrannical conscription.

As an illustration of the manner in which these men seem disposed towards their country, he would say that out of a party of six hundred that were brought to Camp Lee, near Richmond, one night, four hundred deserted before daylight next morning, and a few of these were his companions in his escape. In this state of events it is the greatest folly imaginable for the people of the North to be divided upon abstract questions or try to discover flaws in the administration of our Government; all divisions should cease, and the people rush unitedly for the preservation and restoration of the whole Union. Every thinking man, every sensible man, knows that this war will never end until our arms are successful, and to contribute to this result, every man, woman and child must present their mite.

He had been a reader of the Southern papers for the last ten months, and he was a subscriber to all the Richmond dailies. Unlike the papers of the North, they were the complete exponent of Southern opinion. The papers here are divided on the great question. In the South it was all one thing or nothing. These Southern papers, in the leading editorials, have published from time to time that they put their last man in the field, and so great was the draft on the labor of the country that there was scarcely enough left in civil life perform the ordinary work of the country.

The strength of their armies cannot be increased. They have 250,000 men now in the field, and this number cannot be augmented. What is our duty, then? Certainly not to sit down and fold our arms, and wait for victories to accomplish themselves unaided. We should renew our efforts, inspire our enthusiasm among our young men at home, recruit our armies to the requirements of the Government; and, impressed that our cause is good, our laws righteous, and our enemy worthy of our steel, we should strike blows thick and fast, until the traitors are humbled in the dust.

When the people of the North talk about compromising with these traitors, he would carry their attention to the barbarities and atrocities that the Union prisoners have been subjected to from time to time. He did not pretend to say the rebels shot all our prisoners, but he affirmed before God and man that they had starved our men to death; they have placed our men upon a pleak and barren island (Belle Island) in mid winter, stripped them of their shoes, hats and blouses, and placed them there without even a tent to shelter them, and under these circumstances were subject to biting frosts and chilly winds, until their emaciated and famished frames sunk to earth in death. The perpetrators of these barbarisms are called by some men in the North "brethren." God save me from such brethren.

A Surgeon attending upon some of these men informed him that at one time he had twenty Union soldiers under his charge suffering from frost bite, and the majority of them would have to undergo amputation of limbs from this cause. Let those who talk of compromising with the South partake for a short time the hospitalities of Belle Island. Peace cannot be made with such fiends short of subjugation; they will not be peaceable in the Union or out of it; they neither respect us nor we them.

This state of things cannot long exist; there is a future above man's, and confident in the justness of our cause, we shall gain victory if we faint not. Those who oppose this war are traitors to which the Tories of the Revolution enjoy a tolerable respectability. He said the white people, the poorer classes, were as ignorant as the negroes, and this fact made them more flexible and tractable to the will of others.

The country is so sparsely populated, that they could not support educational establishments as the North does; education prevails only among a favored few, and these few lead the masses. He spoke of his expedition into Georgia, and the barbarities his men were subject to when wounded and prisoners of war; he paid a handsome tribute to his late Lieutenant Colonel Sheets, who was wounded, and died in the expedition. He gave a hard description of Libby prison, and said the subterranean passage, by which he made his escape, was sixty feet in length. He said he knew there was a latent Union sentiment in Richmond, and for a week after his escape from Libby he had enjoyed their hospitalities, and when he left was furnished with food, clothing and arms. He said, in his flight he was pursued by soldiers and blood hounds, but the hounds were used to hunting negroes, and not white men, and when they came up to him in the thickets they got ashamed of their work and went on their way.

POETRY.

OUR UNION.

Dissolve this mighty Union!
Go stop yon rolling sun—
Blot out the planets from their spheres,
Which now in order run;
Go stop the raging billows,
Go calm the raging sea,
And then this mighty Union
May be dissolved by thee.

Dissolve this happy Union!
Command God to sleep;
And cause the Sons of Freedom
In bitterness to weep.
But hark! they say with one accord,
This blessed land shall shine,
The Freedom of this country
Be preserved by power Divine!

Dissolve this matchless Union!
Oh! what a wicked thought!
To blast this mighty structure
That was so dearly bought.
Dissolve this starry Union!
Go hide your shameful heads—
Behold! the mighty hand of God
Her Spangled Banner spreads.

Dissolve this wide-spread Union!
Her mountains on you frown;
Volcanoes in their fury rise
In floods, to sweep you down.
But hark! from every State the sound
Of UNION still is heard;
Her countless sons assemble round
Their banners, at a word.

YANKEE NOSHUNS.—The noshun that skule houses are cheeper than states prizins.

The noshun that men are a better krop tu raize than anything else.

The noshun that the world iz a market for a man's wits.

The noshun that a people who hev branes enuff kan't be governed bi enybudy but thairselfs.

The noshun that if yu kant maik a man think jist as yu du, tri an maik him du az yu think.

The notion that the Yewnited Staits iz liable at any time to be dubbled, but aint liable at any time to be divided.

The noshun that Unkle Sam kin thrash his own children when tha need it, an kin thrash the hull world besides when tha need it.

The noshun that the Yankeys are a foreordained rase, an kant be kept from spredding an striking in, any moar than tarpintine when it wuns gits luce.

J. BILLINGS.

☞I'm not fond of cat-nip, as the little girl said when pussy bit her nose.

☞Somebody says that Arabian children, before cutting their teeth speak gum-Arabic.

☞A traveler, relating his adventures, told the company that he and his servant made fifty wild Arabs run, which startled them; but he observed that there was no great merit in that, "for," said he, "we ran and they ran after us."

☞"John," said a father to his son one day, when he caught him shaving the down off his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving-water out where there are any barefooted boys, for they might get their feet pricked."

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The chief work before the Union National Convention which is to meet in Baltimore in June next, appears to be the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Who shall be President, the People, the masses have determined without consulting leaders or politicians, and even with more precipitation and hurry, and less sober reasoning than was proper for so momentous an act. However, for good or evil, they have willed that Honest Old Abraham shall and will be re-elected. They trust to his individual honesty, and rely upon the march of events and the expression of public sentiment safely to lead the country through the still more trying times of settlement and pacification. But who shall be second on the ticket? Shall it again be Hanibal Hamlin of Maine, who never has failed in expressing in clear and unmistakable words his firm and hearty support of the most vigorous measures of the Administration? Shall it be Joseph Holt of Kentucky, who in a corrupt and rotten administration, amongst traitors and thieves, remained pure, honest and patriotic? And who since then has electrified the loyal north with words of comfort and cheer whenever he has opened his lips. Shall it be Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, now leading the van of loyal border state men who have shaken off the thralls of "Conservatism" in order to prove the clearness of their political vision and the undoubted soundness of their political faith by advocating without restraint Universal Emancipation. Or, again, shall it be Pennsylvania's own SIMON CAMERON, who was the first member of the Cabinet to point out to the nation that its safety lay in preparing for a long war? Who told them that the slave must be freed and then armed, who made contracts for arms which with his far-seeing eye he saw would all be needed, for which at the time he was censured, but is now praised. Who led off in that policy of enlisting negroes which had at last to be adopted, and which if his plan had been allowed would not have taken from our midst 21 colored persons as members of the gallant 54th Massachusetts to her credit and our shame. We do not wish to murmur at the just ruling that the State which had the moral bravery to muster in a regiment of colored citizens and then offer them as a whole to the General Government, should not also have the credit of all thus enlisted out of states that were halting in the faith. But we do wish to urge upon our citizens now, since those then hooted ideas have become their own, not to forget the fathers of the same, not to overthrow the pioneers in the faith for latter day converts. Remember that it was Simon Cameron who first told the Army of the Potomac that Slavery was the cause of the war and must fall.

Remember that it was Simon Cameron's report as Secretary of War that was then too abolition and had to be modified by the President, who is now called father of the Emancipation Proclamation. That, too, at the time when Gen. McClellan, who was in command of the Army of the Potomac, had slaves escaping from rebeldom sent into the prisons of Washington to be kept for their masters, until outraged humanity called so loudly that even the Secretary of State was led to remonstrate. It was then that Gen. Halleck ordered slaves to be kept out of our lines, and Gen. Freemont's Missouri policy was overruled by the President himself. Let us Pennsylvanians in hearing praises showered upon the policy and measures of Butler, Banks, Fremont, &c., not forget that Gen. Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania was and is of their opinion, and from the earliest period of the struggle did all he could to assist them. In reviewing the record of Simon Cameron from the commencement of this Pro-Slavery Rebellion we feel certain that no one can point to a trembling or halting policy towards rebels. Why should he compromise with treason? A brother murdered by Southern Chivalry, and himself persecuted on account of "ultraism," his feelings are for the widows, orphans, brothers and sisters of men slain by southern murderers, and prevent any leniency towards assassins or of saying soft words to their unhung leaders. Let us then Pennsylvanians all rally for Pennsylvania's uncompromising son. Let us without injuring other states, do all we can to show that we in Pennsylvania have at least one Radical leader who never quakes from untimely attacks of conservatism, but who is on a par with all the great and good men named from other states for this high position.

LEGISLATIVE.—A bill proposing the incorporation of a local Express Company, recently offered by Mr. McMurtrie of this county, received violent opposition at the hands of one Boyer, of Clearfield of *"incorruptible, no bribery"* notoriety. The grounds of opposition not being very clearly defined by argument, the inference simply is, that he, (Boyer,) was the mouth piece, of that monstrous monopoly, the Adam's Express Co., who can readily afford to spend money freely in order to forestall opposition corporations of a like character. Mr. McMurtrie defended the bill with his usual ability, but upon a motion to suspend the rules, in order to have it pass a third reading, two thirds of the house voting in the negative, the motion was lost.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.—The Bedford *Inquirer* office has been purchased by Mr. Benj. F. McNeil, who will issue his paper on the first of April next, enlarged in size and with new type. He intends to devote his columns to a "hearty and unfaltering support of the Government."

ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED.

200,000 Men Called For.

Volunteers Received up to April 15.

WASHINGTON, March 15.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 100.

The following special order has just been issued by the President:

UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.

Grades to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force, all contingencies in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for on February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts and counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, an account will be taken of the crdits and deficiencies on former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required in each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised. Voluntary enlistments and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, etc., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quota.

The draft will be comenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties, as now paid, will be continued untill April 15, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Official] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Letter From Secretary Chase.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Post* publishes the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.—My dear Sir—In reply to a friendly letter from you I wrote you briefly not long ago about the wishes expressed by many, that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of a President, and closed by saying that, should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should say accept their descision with the ready acquiescence due from one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates such a preference, and it becomes my duty therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now, that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the Rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity on the solid and sure foundation of freedom and impartial justice, and earnestly urge all with whom my counsels may have weight, to allow nothing to divide them while this great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished.

Cordially, your friend, S. P. CHASE.

To Hon. James C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio.

☞On the 6th instant the rebels at Kinston, North Carolina, hung twenty-three soldiers captured from General Foster's command, on the ground that they were deserters from the confederate service. It is said that their execution caused a riot at Raleigh.

Expedition of Gen. Sherman.

[From the Nashville Union, March 3.]

The mystery which has so long shrouded the designs of General Sherman is beginning to be dispelled by the course of events. That he is now returning leisurely to Vicksburg, without the least apprehension of danger, appears to be settled, if we are to believe the statements of the rebel telegrams, bearing dates, and sent from diverse points, by different parties; and their general concurrence is evidence of their truthfulness.

The question, then, naturally arises—what were his designs, and how far was he enabled to accomplish his purposes? And preparatory to answering, it will be necessary to briefly refer to the situation of affairs in Mississippi.

The farmers of the northern and central portions of the State, relying on a Union advance, and feeling secure, on accounts, of their isolution, from rebel impressments, had planted largely, both of corn and potatoes; but notwithstanding the hoped for immunity no sooner had the crops matured, than a heavy cavalry force, under Lee and Forest, was sent thither to gather them, and send them to railroad stations for transportation to Georgia. The subsistence thus obtained was a matter of the first importance to the rebels, and well did the Richmond Whig declare that to cut these off would be to damage them more than to win a victory.

In the next place, the railroad from Selema to the Big Black was in running order; and we have reason to believe that it was meditated at Richmond to seize and hold some point on the Mississippi; at least to hold it long enough to interrupt communication for some time, and perhaps to draw reinforcements from Arkansas or Texas. In the attempt, they must have failed; but a large force would have been necessary, in order to thwart their designs. Indeed; a few thousand rebel troops, judiciously distributed, might keep a large army employed in defending the banks of the river.

The expedition of Sherman has not only cut off the rebel supplies, to which we have referred, but it has also rendered an attack on any point on the Mississippi untenable. The destruction of the railroad to the Tombigbee is better than a defending force of 20,000 men.

That road has been effectually destroyed. Bridges, ties, and culverts were burned, and rails bent so as to render them worthless; and we are all aware that there are not facilities in Dixie to replace them. Indeed, we doubt if, under the circumstances, the road could be put in running order in four months.

But this was not all. The extension of this road was destroyed as far as the Tombigbee, and perhaps farther, though we have no positive information upon that point; and the Mobile and Ohio road was rendered equally worthless as far south as Quitman, and to a place twenty miles north of Meridian.

This will effectually cut off the corn fields of North Mississippi, and will end all apprehensions of a rebel raid on the Mississippi river.

It is almost certain that Sherman would have penetrated as far as Montgomey, had not the expeditions of Smith and Grierson failed and rendered communication with the Tennessee river impossible. Much has been lost by that failure; but with this drawback Sherman's expedition has been productive of as many advantages as any other since the war began.

We will also refer to one thing more it effected. It is not now out of place to refer to the weakness of our army during the winter, on account of the absence of two thirds of the men on veteran furlough; the return of the greater portion of these troops, with the arrival of large bodies of recruits, has rendered it useless to hold the secret longer. The diversion created by Sherman prevented Johnston from attempting to take any advantage of our weakness, and if nothing but this had been accomplished, the expedition would not only have been fully justified but absolutely demanded.

Election of State Treasurer.

Thursday was the time agreed upon by both branches of the Legislature for a joint session to elect a State Treasurer. On the first ballot, Henry D. Moore (U.,) received 66 votes; Wm. V. McGrath, (Dem.,) 56. This result was anticipated, and the election of Mr. Moore will give entire satisfaction. He has the ability, experience and integrity, which render him eminently qualified to be the custodian of the funds of the Commonwealth.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL M'CLELLAN.—A Washington correspondent says that a written statement has been furnished to the Secretary of War, from a citizen of Maryland, formerly a member of the Legislature, and cousin of the rebel General Lee by marriage, in whose house Lee stayed during the battle of Antietam, in which he states that on the night after the battle he sent a messenger to McClellan asking a personal interview, and in accordance with that request McClellan rode through the lines that night, had a long interview with Lee inside the rebel lines. During that interview he states that Lee told McClellan his army was then crossing the Potomac. The writer of this statement, with ten or twelve others, who are cognizant of the fact of McClellan having such an interview, have been summoned to appear before the committee on the conduct of the war.

☞Hon. Charles Gilpin has been appointed United State district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in place of George Coffey, deceased.

Important Order from the President.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

The following important order has just been published:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 98:

The President of the United States orders as follows.

First—Major General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant General Grant in the field

Second—Major General Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of war and the Lieutenant-General Commanding; his orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Third—Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the departments, of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas

Fourth—Maj. Gen. J. B. M'Pherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Fifth—In relieving Maj. Gen. Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been peformed.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

ACCIDENT.—An accident occured on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Lewistown and Harrisburg, some ten days ago, in which Mr. Joseph Pruner, formerly of Tyrone, had a leg broken and otherwise injured that amputation was found necessary. A number of soldiers on their return to the army were also injured some we are informed very seriously.

A MODEL DEFINITION.—The Dayton (Ohio) Journal gives the following scientific definition of Greek fire: "It is an unconstitutional composition, compounded by diabolical Yankee Abolitionists, for the express purpose of distressing the friends of the peace Democracy. Its immediate effect will be to give Beauregard and the Charlestonians a foretaste of what may befall them hereafter.

A FEW days ago a half crazy Massachusetts woman arrived at Washington to make inquiries in reference to a son of hers who has been enlisted into the army under the age of eighteen, and who, it seems, is peculiarly unfit for life in the army. She made repeated attempts at the War Office to get him back, but was met with a refusal. Finally she applied to Mr. Dawes, member of Congress from Massachusetts, who had an interview with the President; and the latter, upon hearing the facts, and finding it a clear case of hardship, at once ordered the discharge of the young man. His name is Andrew Lovejoy, of Western Massachusetts. Though not sixteen years old, he was seduced into the army by a substitute broker, who took all but $45 of the $300 which was paid by the principal. It was an infamous outrage, the boy, while on a visit to New Haven, Connecticut being literally abducted, his mother never seeing him afterward, and Mr. Lincoln set it right.

DOG VS. STEAM.—On Sunday a gentleman, accompanied by his dog, a large white fellow, got on the cars on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, about half way between the city and this borrough. Not wishing to take the dog along, as soon as the car started he pushed him off the train. The dog not caring whether he traveled on foot or by railroad, dashed on ahead of the train. The gentleman offered to bet $5 that the dog would be at the next station, one and a half miles distant, before the cars stopped there. Notwithstanding the holiness of the day, all the passengers, ladies and gentlemen, were on tip toe to see the race—some with their heads out the windows, others at the doors and on the platforms. At this state of the excitement, a gentleman was unfortunate enough to lose a bran new hat. The dog now had the middle of the track, and the train was gaining on him. Many expressed fears that the dog would be run over. But old Whitey knew the nature of his competitor, and took the sideling. The train passed him, and the whistle being given to stop at the station, the train slackened up, and the dog passed, coming in at the station about two lengths ahead of the train. The train started and so did Whitey, the gentleman again offering to bet on the "heat" for the next station. Sure enough the dog came in ahead. Third heat Whitey came up to the "scratch" just as the engine started; fourth heat, engine about one length ahead; fifth heat, engine a little ahead. They had now gone over about nine miles of the road, and although the dog was beginning to fag, he did not seem inclined to give up the race. Being only two more stations from the city the owner of the dog thought he would reach there as soon as the train, thus traveling about eleven miles in about forty minutes.—*Village Record, West Chester, Pa.*

☞An immense bed of cannal coal has been discovered in Minnesota, in the valley of the Cottonwood river, about one hundred miles from Saint Paul.

☞At the charter election held in Ithaca, New York, last Tuesday, the Union ticket was elected for the first in the history of the village.

☞The Maryland Legislature, which adjourned *sine die* on Thursday night, passed a bill empowering the Governor of the State to call out ten thousand militia.

☞Forty of the thirtieth Pennsylvania cavalry were captured by guerrillas about a mile and a half from Bristow Station on Wednesday. They were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Several of them afterwards escaped.

☞Two Government contractors in New York, named Schofield and Raymond, have been sent to Fort La Fayette, charged with defrauding the Government.

☞The Kentucky Union Central Committee has called a State Convention to meet in Louisville on the 23d of May, to nominate electoral tickets, and appoint delegates to Chicago Convention. The call is signed by James Guthrie, Geo. D. Prentice, Hamilton Pope, and others.

Two young girls retired to bed in good health on Saturday night, 5th inst., at Newark, N. J., but in the morning were both dead. They had built a charcoal fire in a stove, and a defective flue in the chimney allowed the gas to escape into the room

☞Coconuts are selling in Mobile at $10 apiece.

THE last infant of the Queen of Spain received eighty names.

PUNCH says the new Danish oath is "Dash my Schles-wig."

A WILD CAT in a chamber is more to be dreaded than a lion in the distant desert.

THE man who continues long to drink the health of other people, is pretty sure to drink away his own.

A CLERGYMAN being recently absent from home, his son, of ten years was asked to pronounce the blessing. "No," he replied "I don't like the looks of them 'tatars!"

☞At the presentation of a pistol to a Connecticut corporal, the orator apostrophized as follows: "Corporal—My heart is full. These times try the souls of us all, as well as our pockets. My words must be few and to the purpose. Take this weapon and go in. Say you will. Resolve that it is a big thing, and you can see it. Shoot at it. Smite them hip and thigh, and pay no regard to camphene or brickbats. But beware of old Bourbon. Do your duty, John. Keep out of drafts. Don't go off half-cock, and keep your pistol pointed from you."

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD or SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and Consumptive Coughs, *"the Troches"* are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters have performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA.R.R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 7·00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East·

" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

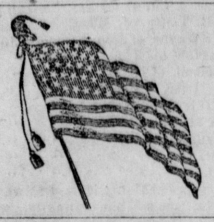
EAVES ALTOONA—

At 8. 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.

" 11. 40 A. M., or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 55 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg to rent for $60 a year, Also—an office.

Robbers About.

It is with supreme gratification that we observe preliminary measures have been initiated looking to the most condign punishment of those anti-human "bounty speculators." Looking to the punishment of these horrid vultures, infinitely more despicable than the traitorous foe in armed rebellion towards our country; more to be abhorred by their covert treachery, than the thief who purloins goods from the public generally, but not from patriots, not from suffering women and defenceless children, and, as if to cap the climax of all villanies combined in this single species of criminality, they seal their ignominy with a lie. Baser than the speculating contractors, who only ask, and too often receive, exorbitant sums of money for labor done or materials furnished the government; but these villains rob from our volunteer soldiery of what bounties they may receive from the Federal, State or District, which at most, is little enough, for the dangers and hardships which they needs must undergo, and at the best can poorly compensate for placing their lives in jeopardy, or may be, laying that richest boon which heaven can bestow, upon the sacred altar of their country! Steal from the poorer classes,(for it is they who do mostly volunteer,) what moneyed patriots may choose to contribute, in order to screen themselves from the dangers of the field; steal from the wife who soon, ah yes very soon, may be the soldier's widow! from helpless little ones, that in a short time may be fatherless orphans. It is among these, and from their natural protectors, that these bounty vultures stalk—from these they steal,these are in reality their prey! From these do the unhallowed wretches clutch with a ravenous ugly grasp, the morsels of bread, or may be the few poor sticks of wood—when the sickly and emaciated wife and children crouch around the dying embers of the fire, dying like themselves! When gaunt grim poverty makes squalid wretchedness more wretched still, soon to pay tribute to the court of death! Amid scenes like these, and from such subjects, (too often all that's left of soldier's families!)—or even while the volunteer is treading amid the stormy wind and cold or rain his lonely round, or battling the savage rebel foe, during all these times, and while such things are, do "bounty sharks" greedily devour their prey.

Bounties are intended by the contributor, to be paid to volunteers, but to the speculater, never! That there are miscreants in our very midst, in Hollidaysburg, types of mankind, (not men,) who do not hesitate to lie in order to succeed in their nefarious designs, and too often, by actions criminal in themselves, attempt the successful termination of plots begat in iniquity, surcharged with crime, and ending in the unblushing transfer of money not their own, to pockets already overflowing with ill-gotten gains, is a fact.

To allow such miserable specimens of humanity to mingle in society among those who deem themselves respectable, is much to be deplored. That these traders in human flesh and blood, should so imitate the slave mart in the South, (we trust now dead forever;) is a shame and an overt disgrace upon the freedom for which we assume to be battling.

Recruiting may continue in our midst, with success, until the 15th of next April; but that these vampires should be allowed to continue to prey upon their unsuspecting victims, is a wrong, a most grievious wrong, and ought never, never to be allowed.

What our Legislature at Harrisburg may do eventually in order to overtake in their highway of crime these hell-bound pusillanimous sons of mankind disgraced—we do not know. We trust the constitution may be so construed, (for the exigencies of *this* case does demand it,) that one *ex post facto* law might be enacted, which in the retrospect would reach and follow these scoundrels dire, until it will compel them to disgorge their foully gotten gains,and transfer them to the soldier or his family, where they rightfully belong.

Should this humble, yet sincerely written article, chance to catch the eye of any of our legislators at Harrisburg, we would appeal to them, in the name and for the sake of common humanity, to seriously consider in their council chambers, the wrongs which our volunteers are receiving at the hands of unprincipled and wicked men, and grant a redress of grievances, if possible; or, at least, by judicious legislation forestall in the future, like iniquity.

To the citizens of Hollidaysburg, and indeed everywhere all over our good commonwealth, in the name of that equity and justice, without which our great community and society would never meet the ends for which it was created, to mete out certain justice for the sake of all, towards the guilty. In the name of respectable association, and of the intelligencies composing it, do we ask you to frown down every presumptuous effort of these "sharpers," who, with cozening words and honeyed lies, would approach you, as they do their unsuspecting victims, till, unawares, they sting to the death. Discountenance by word and deed the very presence of these worse than mountebanks, until public opinion shall sink them so low, that they will only be named to receive the righteous curse, and remembered only to be despised.

☞ A bill is before the legislature asking for the right to run steamboats on the canal.

For the cheapest, prettiest and best article of wall paper offered for sale in this town call at Chamberlin's.

Capt. Johnston is still in town recruiting for the old 84th. He gives men the largest bounties offered. Our advice to those wishing to enlist is to keep clear of "bounty sharks" and call on regular recruiting officers.

COMMENDABLE.—Mr. C. Blythe Jones, one of our most earnest working citizens, having recruited some dozen men in the country, brought them to town to have them sworn in; when the "sharks" attempted to "diddle" them out of their bounty, Blythe told them in plain language that if they attempted any 'game' with his men, they would get their "mugs" disfigured.—The result was that Blythe secured for his men over $300 each.

SCHOOL MATTERS.—We learn that another change has transpired in one of our Common Schools of this borough, in the appointment of Miss Metta Waring, to the second grade, female department, lately under the charge of Miss Hetherington. Miss Waring has the reputation of being an excellent teacher, and so far, we learn, has conducted her school with marked ability, and decided success We should infer from the style of the pupils generally, and habits of the girls and boys who attend our Borough schools, that none save Teachers who are worthy of the name, have any business with them at all.

The removal of Col. Cresswell from this place occasioned a vacancy in the School Board, which has been filled by the appointment of Col. Jack in his place.

ENIGMA.—No. 1.

I am composed of 12 letters.
My 1, 2 and 3d, is an instrument used in writing.
My 7, 9, 8, 2, 10, 11 and 12 is a girl's name.
My 5, 1 and 6 is one who watches another's actions.
My 4th is the 14th letter of the alphabet.
My whole is one of the United States

M. T.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

MARRIED.

In Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. HARRY A. ALBAUGH to Miss JOANNA L. BAKER, both of Hollidaysburg.

"Only the brave deserve the fair," and in this instance the brave got the fair and the fair the brave. We hope our friend Harry may escape all the dangers of a soldier's life,and after helping to crush the rebellion, may return to his bride; and with her may enjoy long life, with peace and plenty.

WALL PAPER
OF THE
Very Latest Styles,
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
Price from TEN CENTS per bolt upward.
March 19.-tf.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

The standard staple preparation for the hair, WARRANTED in all cases to restore faded and gray hair, and whiskers, in their original color. It does not claim to make the hair grow in where it has once fallen out; nothing will do that whatever may be advertised to the contrary, but it WILL prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from impurities and humors, and entirely overcome bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulpher, sugar of lead, &c It requires no soaping, washing, and hours for its application, nor will it stain the skin, but is as easily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair dressing. It restores the natural shading of one hair with another, which gives it a lively appearance instead of the dull uniform black of dyes.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM.—Superior to any Hair Dressing in use. Oils and Colors the Hair at the same time. Changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO.
3-15-4-14] No. 10 University Place. N. Y.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, March 19.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,75
Extra " "	6,50
Superfine,	6,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,25
Corn per bushel, new,	1,20
Oats per bushel,	55
Barley per bushel,	1,25
Potatoes per bushel,	75
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,25
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	20

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

March. 17.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$6 25
Extra	6 75
Extra Family	7 75
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 63@
White	1 75@
RYE—	1 33
CORN,	1 19
OATS,	86

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of JNO. ALLENDER, dec'd.

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Hugh Dunn, administrator of Jno. Allender, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Monday, the 21st day of March, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

mar2 3t A. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of JOHN SMITH, dec'd

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in hands of Jacob Z. Smith,John Z. Smith, and George Smith, executors of Jno. Smith, dec'd will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday, March 22d, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

mar2 -3t AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of LEONARD FEUCHTER, dec'd.

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Henry Burkert, administrator of Leonard Feuchter, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday, March 23, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. S. LANDIS,
mar2-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of JANE STEWART, dec'd.

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Joshua Roller, executor of Jane Stewart, dec'd,, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, March 24th, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. S. LANDIS,
mar2.-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of DANL. F. BEEGLE, dec'd.

The auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. S. Beegle, administrator of Danl F. Beegle, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Friday, March 25, 1864, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, and present their claims; or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

A. S. LANDIS,
Mar2 3t. Auditor.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, on the premises, in Tyrone city, Blair county, Pennsylvania, on

Monday, the 21st, of March, A. D., 1864,

at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day: All the right, title and interest of Abraham Plummer in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Tyrone city, Blair county, fronting on Main street sixty feet and extending back one hundred and eighty feet to an alley—it being lot No. 15 in the plot or plan of said town, bounded by a lot of Hoover & Nowlin on the North East and a lot of P. Sneeringer on the south west, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Plummer.

SAM'L McCAMANT, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg. March 2,1864

NEW FIRM.
COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.

THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of

Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,

and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.

JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa; Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

NEW
STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
CORNER,
Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of
WINTER & SPRING
DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices; cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of
BOOTS & SHOES
Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and bors' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'
HATS & CAPS,
HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.
A fine assortment of
SHAWLS,
that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.
5000 YDS. PRINTS,
From 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., pleached do. 20 to 40 cts.
Also, A fresh assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocdry and general variety store.
The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a
Small Advance on First Cost.
Call & Examine.
No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.
W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Mollidaysburg, Feb. 20, 1864.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment——in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20.

Call for a Republican National Convention to Meet at Baltimore on the Seventh of June.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Hon. Edward D. Morgan at noon to-day, and was called to order by that gentleman as its chairman.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the Committee in place of Hon. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention in the following terms:

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble in Baltimore on Tuesday the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United Ltates. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States."

A resolution was also adopted, inviting the Territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the chairman. The members present were as follows:

Edward D. Morgan, N. Y., chairman.
Chas J. Gilman, Maine.
Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont.
John B. Goodrich, Massachusetts.
Thos G. Turner, Rhode Island.
Gideon Welles, Connecticut.
Denning Duer, New Jersey.
Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel B. Smithers, Delaware.
James F. Wagner, Maryland.
Thos. Spooner, Ohio.
Henry S. Lane, Indiana.
Ebenezer Rock, Illinois.
H. M. Hoxie, Iowa.
W S. Washburne, Minnesota.
Cornelius Cole, California.
O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

PRICE
ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND
Corner of Blair and Montgomery street
The Second Supply
FOR THE SEASON.

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do.

jan.9.'64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID MARKEY, JR., DEC'D.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Frankstown, on the estate of David Markey, late of Frankstown township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.
feb.5 Administrator.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

Greeley's History of the War.

Published by Subscription and sold by Canvassers only.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A HISTORY of The Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860–64: its Causes, incidents, and Results, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated by Portraits on steel of Generals, Statesmen, and other eminent men; views of important places, battle scenes and Diagrams, from official sources, etc.

The publishers respectfully submit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful History of the Rebellion and its incitements, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his acknowledged leadership for a quarter of a century of the great American Anti Slavery party, his independence, fearlessness, and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a Political Writer and Public Speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and insure an eager desire among both friends and opponents to see and peruse the history of this gagantic struggle from the stand-point of the great American Journalist.

In addition to the special value of the work as a highly authentic record of the civil and military operations of this eventful era, the great feature which will distinguish this history of the War from all others, and give it a permanent value as a work of the highest authority for future reference, will be found in its presenting a deeper, broader, more exhaustive exhibit of the long train of causes which impelled to this bloody collision—the conflicting ideas which rendered it inevitable.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle fields, Sieges; Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic Documents in the War and Navy Departments, etc, together with a large number of fine steel-plate Portraits of Prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, both North and South.

Volume I. will be published on or about the 1st of May, 1864, and will contain seventy portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, beside other illustrations of much interest.

Vol. II. will be published as soon as practicable after the close of the War. It will be fully equal to Vol. I. in size, style, and number of illustrations, and will contain a valuable copper plate Map of the Seat of War, about 28 by 38 inches, engraved expressly for this work, presenting in one view the whole field of Military operations—its rivers, railroads, battle-fields, principal military routes traversed by the large armies, etc.

Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Cloth, plain edge, $3 50
Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Leather, Marbled Edge, 4 00
Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Plain Leather, Library style, Sprinkled Edge 4 00
Price per Vol., Extra Fine Library Edition, Printed on Heavy Paper, Bound in Half-Calf, Sprinkled Edge 6 00

Efficient Traveling Agents are wanted to sell the work in every State and County.

O. D. CASE & CO, Hartford, Ct.

GEO. PORT is agent to canvass Blair county.
febб.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book. &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

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OF
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Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

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Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

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Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

The Tribune for 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their places, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advice, by telegraph and otherwise, from its own correspondents from the various armies of the Union, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as must specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the producing classes. That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by so many farmers and their families as is The Tribune to-day — We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, The Tribune leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities, and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure, then peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only absolute cure for our National ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner's nor Whiting's nor any of the various copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrendering the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American People to have faith in their Government, to reinforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that if they do their duty, a benign Providence will in due time bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well being of mankind.

TERMS:

Daily,.....$8
Semi-Weekly,.....$3
Weekly,.....$2

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Building, New York.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

THE attention of Tax Payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, made liable to annual duty, license or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District, where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified, will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or frudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by C. B. Jones, D. C. Gibbony, Samuel Smith, Robert Alexander and George W. Russ, Assistant Assessors for the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Divisions, to whom the returns should be delivered, on or before the 1st Monday in May, at their offices.

JOHN DEAN,
Feb. 27-3t Assessor, 17th District.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James M. Cooper and Sam'l Milliken, trading under the firm of J. M. Cooper & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and the books have been left in the hands of J. M. Cooper for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JAS. M. COOPER,
SAM'L MILLIKEN.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-3t

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

---

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St., Phila

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

Notice of Leasing Abandoned Plantations.

BY direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the Supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements, and houses, in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means, disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000, and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinnati December 30, 1863.

WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department
Jan 30.-3t.

Quaker City
Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steam boating, &c, and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS—President, Thad Banks; Vice President, R. A. McMurtrie; Secretary, J. F. Frueauff.

AGENTS—Jas. Purse, J. P. Johnston, John Lloyd, Altoona 1—25

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

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OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

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Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

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12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
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FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

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Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 1, 1863.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 7, 1863.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., 2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

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ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
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Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
PUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and

BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG

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E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8000
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The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm. A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor house. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A. Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg.
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W. Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
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Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
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Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
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Williamsburg,	J. W. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox,

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays, $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

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